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Lynn Spring Quarry Plan South Quarry Supplement

**Bonneville Quarries, Inc. – Operator
Lynn Spring Quarry, Box Elder County, Utah**

Prepared By:

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West Bountiful, Utah 84087**

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DIV. OF OIL, GAS & MINING

NOTE

This Plan Supplement pertains to the development of the South Quarry Area, access roads and processing area. It doesn't mention the North Quarry Area as it is planned that all earth work and seeding incident to the final reclamation of the North Quarry Area is to be completed prior to implementation of this Plan Supplement pertaining to the South Quarry Area.

Results of seeding, etc. of the North Quarry Area will be in process as this Plan is implemented.

William L Bown – Secretary – Bonneville Quarries, Inc.

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I) GENERAL INFORMATION:

A. Name of Mine or Project: **Lynn Spring Quarry**

B. Type of Operation: Flagstone/Building Stone Quarry

C. The Lynn Spring Quarry is a continuing operation. This Plan as submitted is intended to supplement the previously approved N.O.I. Plan.

D. **Proposed start-up date:** 04/01/17

E. **Expected total duration of this operation:** Twelve years from the date of final approval of this N.O.I. (11/30/29)

F. **Seasonal close-out date:** 11/30/ (subject to weather and ground conditions).

G. **Expected date for completion of all required reclamation:** 11/30/29

II) PRINCIPALS

A. **Operator:** Bonneville Quarries, Inc.
842 West 400 North
West Bountiful, Utah 84087
(801) 295-0601, (801) 633-9062

B. **Authorized Field representative:** Kerby K Olson, President of Bonneville Quarries is an authorized Field Representative.
766 North 600 East, Bntfl. Ut. 84010 (801)-633-9062
William L Bown, Secretary of Bonneville Quarries is an authorized Field Representative. 842 W. 400 N. West Bntfl. UT 84087 (801) 450-8926

C. **Claim Owners:** Please see attachment II C "Notices of Location" (2)

D. **Other assigns:** At the present time there are no other lessees, assigns, or agents involved in the operation as proposed.

III) PROPERTY OR AREA

<u>UMC #</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Subdivision</u>
353615	Brown Ridge #2	N ½ NE ¼, N ½ SW ¼ NE ¼ section 29 T.14 N. R.16 W. SLB&M (containing 100 ac. U.S.D.A. Nat'l Forest)
353616	Brown Ridge #3	S ½ S ½ SE ¼ section 20 Township 14 N. Range 16 West SLB&M (containing 40 ac. U.S.D.I. BLM)

IV) DESCRIPTION OF THE OPERATION

A. Access Information and Map: Please find "Access Map" accompanying.

No new roads, trails, or routes are here proposed. This Plan calls for the continued utilization of existing and presently used roads.

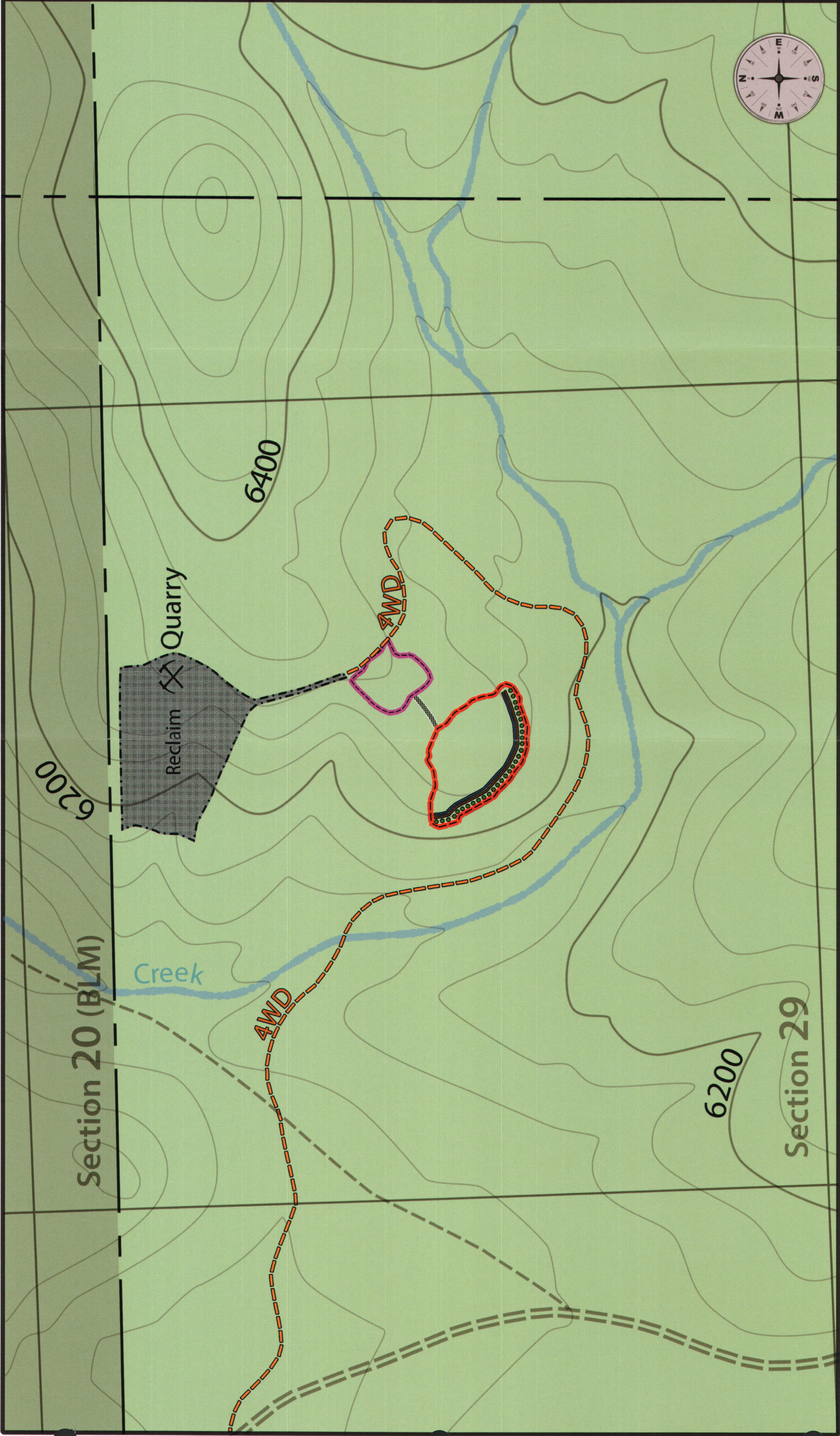
There will be modifications to roads within existing or proposed quarry "pits". Indeed, these roads will change in configuration as need arises within the scope of the quarry development Plan. For example, as the quarry face progresses up-slope as material is removed and hauled away to process, it will likely be necessary to change a "pit-road" to resolve an unsafe grade which may be used to enter or exit the quarry, or operate within quarry confines and perimeters. No such road, however will exit the approved disturbance perimeter.

Vehicles and equipment which will utilize these existing roads are the same as those described in the existing and approved Plan and include, 10 wheeled dump-trucks from 14 to 17 yard capacity, military 5 ton, 6 wheel-drive flat- rack trucks with trailers, flatbed 10 wheeled diesel trucks, D-8 dozers, 35 ton class track -hoes, wheel-loaders, and fork-lifts. Smaller pick - up trucks and utility trucks will also use these roads.

The road from the process area to the north quarry area will be closed and Re-claimed. Total acreage for roads including this road is 2.104 acres.



B. Location Map, Sketch, or Drawing: Please find accompanying as labeled.



IV - B. LOCATION MAP - Lynn Spring Quarry

Scale: 1"= 200'

NE 1/4 Sec. 29 T. 13 North R. 16 West

●●● Vegetation Stockpile (PJ Trees)

▨ North Quarry Reclaim

▨ Soil / Minor Vegetation (Water Barrier)

- - - Processing Area 1.3 ac.

▨ Waste Rock

- - - South Quarry Area 3.4 ac

▨ Minable Stone

- - - Roads 2.104 ac.

C. Project Description: This outline will address the Processing Area and the South Quarry Area.

SOUTH QUARRY AREA (SQA);

Perimeter

The perimeter has been marked and is identified with pink fluorescent tape attached to juniper and pinon trees occurring along the intended boundary approximately every 25 ft. Metal T-posts will be installed following GPS mapping of the proposed disturbance perimeter. The total acreage within the proposed disturbance perimeter is 3.4 acres (see "Operations Map" here accompanying).

Easiest access is at a marked intersecting point along the south side of the existing road which connects the South Quarry to the Process Area then traveling in a clockwise direction to return to the beginning point.

Quarry Development

Development of the SQA will consist of pushing surface waste rock and debris in a southerly and westerly direction until it reaches the proposed south perimeter line (see location map). The exact volume by yard of surface waste rock and debris is not known, but can be calculated after it is removed. Vegetation (pinon and juniper) will be removed first. This will (1) ensure that vegetative matter does not affect the stability of the berm, (2) prevent vegetative matter from affecting reclamation when the waste rock is brought back up the hill, and (3) allow for the possibility of exploring the potential salvage value of the pinon and juniper vegetation.

South Quarry Development continued

Soil and minor vegetation will be removed second, and stockpiled in a large row which will act as the outer perimeter and water barrier. This "row" of soils, debris, and plants will be seeded to ensure stability and to prevent erosion. It is not known, nor would it make sense to attempt to calculate the volume by weight or yardage of top-soil and minor vegetation stockpiles prior to removal and storage, but can be calculated following storage. The waste rock will then follow and be banked against the soil and vegetation. This perimeter will be kept free of noxious weeds with bi-monthly inspections and treatment as needed.

It is proposed that these expansions/removals take place at the outset of operations to expose a workable quarry opening which can be worked properly from down-slope upward.

Following top-soil debris removal, quarrying will begin at the southeastern margin of the proposed SQA (see location map). Once the trench has exposed enough of a face in the stone, quarrying will begin and proceed in an easterly to westerly direction. Waste rock from quarrying activities will be placed in the south western portion of the SQA. This location was selected so material can easily be brought back into the quarry pit to further enhance concurrent reclamation.

As mining progresses, a high-wall will be left on the leading edge of the quarry. The depth of the quarry will be determined by the elevation of the hillside and quality of stone. It is anticipated that the high wall will never exceed 12 feet.

Actual quarrying techniques will consist of removing the minable stone by pulling it from the formation with a track-hoe. Qualified material will then be loaded into 15 to 17 yard dump trucks and removed to either the process area or bulked to the storage yard in Junction Valley for processing. Non qualifying material will be placed against the waste rock and soil/vegetative berm and used to fill holes, cuts, and trenches during concurrent and final reclamation.

Concurrent Reclamation (see operation/con-reclamation schedule)

Concurrent reclamation will follow upslope progression of the operation. All qualified material will be removed as the operation trends upslope. The remaining void will be filled with waste rock to regain contour. The stockpiled soil will then be spread over the re-contoured area using a dozer, track-hoe and dump-trucks. Seeding as prescribed will occur in the fall of any year where the aforementioned treatments take place. Yearly reclaimed acreages will be dependent upon the progression of quarry operations, rock type, weather conditions, and other factors which influence the process.

Concurrent Reclamation description continued

It is hoped that the seed prescription will be duplicate those vegetative covers which are/were indigenous and that consideration of the "rock outcrop" soil type be principally considered when seed is prescribed (Area soil survey is included in the original approved L.M.O. Plan).

The catch bench constructed of waste rock on the down slope side of the quarry, in addition to the topsoil berm located on the down slope margins of the quarry, will prevent runoff from passing through the quarry. These features will also limit surface water flow and sediment from leaving the quarry areas and flowing into adjacent areas.

A track hoe will be used for surface roughening during reclamation. This technique is used to intercept and trap sediment on a micro scale, and to collect moisture, both of which improve vegetation establishment while preventing erosion. Discontinuous ripping of the contour may also be used to roughen larger disturbed areas. A catch bench will also be left in place on the down slope end of the quarry to prevent run-off. A more detailed description of surface roughening techniques can be found at item V) H, pg. 18 (final reclamation description).

It is not anticipated that any high wall slopes or waste piles will remain after final reclamation. The waste rock produced incident to this proposal should provide sufficient volume to re-contour all pit walls at the end of operations. This will ensure that concurrent reclamation is able to occur, as well as ensure that post mining topography slopes will not exceed a 3: 1 slope. If non-reclaimed pit walls remain at the close of operations, appropriate engineering methods will be employed to prevent rock falls.

Methods

Methods for the initial development will consist of pushing or clearing of soil, vegetation, and debris by means of a D-6 class dozer. Such a machine is of adequate size and power to prudently remove the subject items and replace them again at times of concurrent and/or final reclamation. A 35 ton class track excavator may also be utilized (to pull waste rock away from soil, etc.) as well as a 20 ton class wheel loader and 15 – 17 yd capacity 10 wheel dump trucks.

No fuels or petroleum products will be permanently stored at the sight. However, portable 100 gallon capacity, fully sealed fuel containers equipped with 12 volt pump systems will be brought on sight on a temporary basis.

Methods continued

These fuel tanks will be located as shown on the location map. They will be brought on site only as needed to refuel machinery and then removed. Other containers of petroleum based products (hydraulic oil, gear lube, etc.) will be brought on site as needed and the empty containers removed the same day.

A description of the methods for material removal is contained in the original L.M.O. Plan outline.

Seeding or re-seeding will be accomplished by broadcasting prescribed mix by means of hand-held rotary seed spreaders and various other adequate methods.

Roads

No new or additional roads or routes are proposed for this operation modification. It is anticipated that the existing road connecting the South Quarry to the Process Area will remain adequate. There will likely be a network of routes within the quarry disturbance to resolve steep grade issues for loaded dump trucks exiting the quarry to access the connecting road to the Process Area.

PROCESS AREA:

Perimeter

The perimeter is identified presently by the outside extent of waste rock. The total acreage within the proposed disturbed perimeter will remain (see location map). The operator will provide a marked perimeter by use of inserting 8' metal t-posts at approximately 20 foot intervals around the modified perimeter. In May of 2011 Forest personnel took GPS coordinates of the disturbed area and found it to contain acres. For purposes of this Plan Supplement this figure will be used.

Development

The Process Area will continue to be used for bulk storage of un-processed or "un-split" stone material from the South Quarry Area. It will also be used as temporary storage for palletized stone, supplies such as pallets, welded wire, banding and poultry netting, and temporary vehicle and equipment parking. Following processing, the riks of reject material will be removed to the quarry area on a monthly basis, or whenever they reach a depth of 6 feet. This material will either be stockpiled for future reclamation or deposited immediately in an exhausted portion of the quarry to fill pits, trenches or otherwise resolve and restore grade(s).

Development continued

A "break" or "lunch" area has been established at the northeast end of the Process Area. It is proposed that this area continue to be used in this manner. The work of splitting quartzite flagstone is perhaps the most labor intensive type of physical work there is. The men must condition their bodies to stand up to the rigors it demands. Part of the skill set is the ability to find and develop a sort of "rhythm". This rhythm is destroyed when the men are required to physically leave the work premises for any extended period of time, such as traveling back to the yard in Junction Valley for lunch or breaks.

The operator has had no safety or fire incidence with reference to this break area or other similar area(s), despite yearly spring, summer, and fall use for over two decades. Operator will ensure that deleterious material and trash are removed from the break area and Process Area in general daily, and that no garbage will be allowed to accumulate. A fire extinguisher is also on site at all times.

Methods

Dump trucks haul bulk stone from the quarries to the Process Area and dump stone in the several long rows which are assigned to a certain worker. Stone is "split" along natural mica seams by means of 4 lb. hammers and flooring chisels into flagstone. Finished material is then graded according to piece size and thickness and palletized either horizontally on pallets or vertically in crates. The palletized material is secured with the use of metal strap banding, poultry netting, and 18 gauge welded wire. Twice daily, when necessary, six (6) pallets are removed from the Process Area on back of a 5 ton, 6 wheel drive military truck and hauled to the adjacent staging yard in Junction Valley, where the material is weighed, inventoried and readied for shipping. The pallets and crates average roughly 4,000 lbs each.

Concurrent Reclamation

As previously stated, reject material will be hauled back into the quarry area and either stockpiled or used immediately to fill pits and trenches, or resolve grades in exhausted areas of the quarry. This action will be undertaken at the close of season regardless of the depth of the reject piles or riks.

At the time of seasonal closure which will usually occur in late November, all vehicles, equipment, and supplies will be removed from the Process Area. Any trash or deleterious items will also be removed. All remaining palletized stone will be removed.

Sanitation

It is proposed that the portable toilet facility that is presently in use at the Process Area remain there and available to the workers. The latrine will be exchanged at two-week intervals and the foreman will inventory pertinent supply needs. This portable toilet will be removed each fall at the time of seasonal close-out or shut down.

V. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MEASURES

Throughout the project, the operator will initiate Best Management Practices (BMPs) as and where applicable to prevent unnecessary and undue degradation of the environment to the greatest extent possible.

A. Air Quality

The primary cause of dust incident to this Plan is the use of the main access road which traverses BLM before entering Forest Land and ultimately accessing the quarry area itself. Effort is and will continue to be made to minimize road use. This road is used just twice each day by the workers, once to arrive, and once to leave the Process Area at the end of the work day. They return in a loaded truck which eliminates the need for special trips for stone removal. Travel speed is now and will continue to be restricted to 10 mph.

It would seem that this use does not promote an unhealthy environment for any human beings or wildlife as what little dust is agitated through this limited use would quickly dissipate and settle, or be carried aloft by the ever-present breezes out and away from the road itself.

With such a limited use proposed, the operator doesn't propose the use of water induced dust abatement at this time. Were the operation to propose a much heavier and more frequent use of the road, then some abatement measures may be in order. However, the area of the proposed Plan is extremely remote in terms of human population or numbers of life forms which would be directly or indirectly effected by such road use as proposed.

Dust can also be created by the travel of the dump truck from the quarry to the Process Area. However the maximum speed allowed for the truck is 5 mph. Maintenance of this speed significantly reduces any creation or agitation of dust. Very little dust is created by the excavation process also. The deposit is made up predominantly of solid, though bedded metamorphosed sedimentary rock. The extraction process simply doesn't produce any constant measurable dust agitation.

Dust abatement and associated air quality concerns will also be provided for according to MSHA (Mine Safety and Health) standards. Frequent testing of on-sight air quality is conducted by MSHA, and the operator must maintain allowable standards.

B. Water Quality

- 1) Water is not proposed for use incident to this PM
- 2) Methods for controlling erosion in....

Roads:

Erosion will be controlled through the construction of water bars, etc as prescribed where necessary. Effort will also be made to gravel certain portions of the road that seem especially susceptible to erosion. The operator will groom the road on a quarterly basis to remove ruts and re-crown.

Project activities will be halted during or immediately following heavy precipitation events.

Inner quarry or "pit" road lay out will incorporate applicable BMPs to minimize erosion and sediment transportation.

Quarry:

Mining activities will be conducted in such a manner (see "catch bench" description @ SQA concurrent rec. descriptions, pg. 7 par. 2) that sediments will not enter any dry or flowing drainage channels.

- 3) The operator has conferenced with Mike George at Utah Division of Water Quality and submits the accompanying "No Discharge" certification form.
- 4) The operation as proposed poses no potential for impacts to area water quality particularly at times of seasonal closure or during times of temporary cessation of operations.
- 5) No waste water disposal is requested incident to this PM.

Note: The subject general Quarry Area disturbance has existed now for over 19 years. The pertinent road system has been utilized by the operator for the purpose of gathering area stone for over 35 years. Close inspection of the quarry and road portions reveal little if any detrimental or even measurable erosion evidence, particularly when this time frame is considered.

C. Solid Wastes

There are no "solid Wastes" in the classic mining sense produced as a result of any component to this proposal.

Solid wastes, continued

Any trash generated by this proposal will be removed immediately. Weekly area clean-ups will be written into the MSHA part 46 safety training program and adhered to strictly by the quarry supervisor and the workers.

The project as proposed will not generate nor dispose of any hazardous waste.

Diesel fuel, oil, and lubricants will be transported to the site in portable containers (e.g. tanks in light duty trucks, etc.) but will not be stored on site. Maximum quantities of fuel hauled for refueling equipment will not exceed 250 gallons.

A spill prevention plan will be on-site and readily available for review by the USFS, upon request.

D. Scenic Values.

Scenic values will best be protected in two different ways. First, this Plan proposes to delay removal of vegetation until absolutely necessary to continue to be able to extract stone from a certain area within the proposed disturbance perimeter.

Second, Plan Supplement (PS) will propose that concurrent reclamation will maintain workable disturbance to around 4 acres or less.

Concurrent reclamation practices will ensure that final reclamation can be conducted and completed in as timely a manner as possible.

E. Fish and Wildlife.

The very localized area of activity incident to this Plan and the Plan for which it is a supplement has seen quarry development, road building and maintenance, float stone gathering, and constant travel to and from for over 40 years with no known or implied adverse impact to localized area wildlife. The surface size of the exact area of this proposed Plan is miniscule when compared to the overall home ranges of indigenous wildlife. Moreover, the location of the South Quarry Area lies with on an extremely arid and steep, rock outcrop, southwest face. These realities must be considered with regard to possible wildlife impacts and impact studies.

Certain biological impact studies have been completed with reference to NEPA requirements in the late '90's and prior to the approval of the Lynn Spring N.O.I. Plan for which this Plan is a supplement. Therefore, these past studies should satisfy NEPA requirements with reference to wildlife impacts incident to this Plan.

F. Cultural Resources.

An Archaeological Survey was conducted in the area of this Plan in the late 90's as part of the approval process of the original Lynn Spring N.O.I. Plan for which this Plan is a supplement. Therefore, that survey should satisfy Cultural Resource requirements incident to this Plan.

G. Hazardous substances.

1. The only hazardous substances incident to this Plan are petroleum based products such as diesel fuel, gasoline, motor oil, gear lube, and hydraulic oil. These substances are necessary for the operation of the various pieces of equipment which are utilized in the quarry process. Following is a table depicting the items of equipment incident to this Plan and their respective petroleum product capacities (in gallons).

<u>Item</u>	<u>fuel</u>	<u>motor oil</u>	<u>hydraulic</u>	<u>gear</u>
Track-hoe	75	5	30	10
Wheel-loader	50	5	20	7
Dump Truck	40g	2	5	4
Military 6X6	40	2.5	.5 (steer)	4
Dozer	60	5	18	10

Hazardous Substances, continued

2. Transportation of petroleum products. The following is a table which depicts the types of products brought to the area of the Plan, volume and frequency of delivery. No products are stored over night on site.

<u>Item</u>	<u>volume/per</u>	<u>frequency</u>	<u>contain.</u>
Diesel fuel	100gal.	per week	100 gal tank
Gasoline	15	" "	5 gal. plastic
Motor Oils	5	" "	plastic gallons
Hydraulic Oil	5	annual	5 gallon drum
Gear lube, grease	5	annual	5 gallon drum

3. Spill Plan/Prevention; In 35 years the operator has never had a "spill" involving any of the products on this list. The diesel is brought to the area in a 100 gallon, all steel container equipped with a 12 volt electronic dispenser with 20' hose. The dispenser is usually in the back of a light duty pick-up truck. The truck is backed up to the awaiting equipment which has been positioned for ease of access. The 12 volt system is hooked to the battery system of the truck and the fuel then dispensed. The light duty truck and dispenser then move away from the equipment and in most cases remain at the Process Area until end of work day.

The other products are brought to the site sparingly as needed to top off systems that have run low through leakage or replace product which is fatigued or non-viscous.

Leaks usually involve the loss of hydraulic oils from the myriad hoses, clamps, and fasteners that remain the industry standard for hydraulic systems. The leaks are seldom more than a quart here and there. At times a chronic leak may develop which allows for greater and quicker loss of fluid, but this is rare, and it is much more expedient for the operator to get such a leak fixed. In the event of such a leak, the operator would shut down the machine and open the hydraulic pressure release valve which all but stops the leak as it is propelled by the units' cumulative hydraulic pressure. A 3 - 5 gallon plastic bucket is then placed directly beneath the leak and the residual oil captured. Cause of the leak is trouble shot until identified.

Hazardous substances continued

The hose or fitting which has failed is taken to town and fixed or replaced immediately, or as soon as possible.

The ground where the liquid fell is dug up, usually with a hand-held spade or shovel and placed into an empty 5 gallon can which is at the site for this purpose and removed from the area of operation to a waste oil facility in Tremonton, Utah.

It is unknown what ill affects such small spills or leaks have on the environment. The operator has studied the issue in depth and has found that real science, which is science reliant upon observational evidence rather than shrill political ideology or agenda, cannot tie any adverse environmental conditions to the small volume leakage of Number 68 hydraulic oil, which is used in the subject equipment.

H. Reclamation – definitions and practices proposed

1. Topsoil will be salvaged from the areas to be disturbed, stockpiled, and used as a top dressing in the reclamation of disturbed areas.
2. Noxious weeds will be controlled on access roads and the Project Area in order to avoid transporting weed seeds. Use of chemicals to control noxious weeds would be in accordance with applicable USFS protocol. Through monitoring and subsequent treatment, if necessary, noxious weeds will be controlled both during the life of the Project and during the period up to the time of successful re-establishment of vegetation on the disturbed areas.
3. All heavy equipment will be high pressure washed prior to introduction to the Project Area in an attempt to control weed seed transportation.
4. Following mining activities, all areas, excluding permanent/existing travel ways or roads, that have detrimental soil compaction, will be ripped to facilitate adequate seed-bed preparation.
5. Reclamation of newly disturbed soil will consist of earthwork and re-vegetation of all surface disturbances to stabilize the reclaimed areas and to achieve readiness of the lands for post mining land use.
6. Earthwork will consist of re-contouring, back-filling road cuts, and re-grading of the areas to approximate the form of the land (original surface topography), as close as possible, to its' pre-mining/quarry. Natural drainage patterns if disturbed will be re-established. Back-filled and re-shaped areas will be left rough graded (see "surface roughening" attached) to ensure adequate seed-bed preparation.
7. Upon completion, all disturbed areas will be broadcast seeded using a USFS approved, prescribed, weed-free seed mix. Logs and slash will be placed across reclaimed roads to render them impassable to off-road and passenger vehicles. This practice will aid re-vegetation, and provide erosion control.
8. Final reclamation will commence immediately after quarrying activities are completed or permanently finished. Reclamation will continue until all disturbed areas have been completely re-seeded and reclaimed.

9. The long-term reclamation goal for this Plan is to create a safe, stable, and productive post-mining land use potential. The post mining land use of the Project Area incident to this Plan will be similar to the pre-quarry or mining land use: mineral exploration and mining, re-vegetation management, wildlife habitat, recreation, and livestock grazing. Concurrent reclamation will commence upon the de-activation of specific quarrying activities in specific parts or areas of the disturbance. Re-establishment of indigenous, self-sustaining vegetation communities on reclaimed sites will reduce the potential for soil erosion and provide for livestock and wildlife utilization.

10. The proposed action, in conjunction with the Environmental Protection Measures and Conditions of Approval, should adequately address all of the issues and meet the Purpose of Need of this Plan.

South Quarry Area (sqa);

Detailed plans and definitions for the Reclamation process incident to this Plan, both final and concurrent have been delineated above, and also at pg. 5 par.5, pg.6 par.1, 6-7 and pg.7 pars 1-4 of this outline.

The operator proposes that rather than being required to submit a reclamation schedule which is based upon some sort of year by year time line, that instead, a schedule based upon the order of reclamation treatments and their respective definitions be adopted.

To submit a reclamation Plan for the life of the quarry based upon what will get done this year and what is scheduled for completion that year and so forth is but an exercise in futility for all involved. There is simply no way of knowing how long or how short a time it will take to consume a certain section of the subject deposit. Many variables converge to make this a fools' errand.

On the other hand, the order at which things are completed and to what detail relative to the development/reclamation process is entirely predictable and possible. For this purpose, this is the path the operators' reclamation plan will follow. Hopefully it will be acceptable.

Annual or concurrent reclamation standards are such that any disturbed areas no longer needed to safely and prudently operate within the disturbance perimeter will be subject to the treatments as described and defined in the above listed sections of this Plan outline. The operator will furnish the USFS with a yearly concurrent reclamation proposal each fall prior to close-out (cessation of yearly or seasonal 'production' operations). This is the best time for the operator to be aware of areas which may qualify for concurrent reclamation. Proposed concurrent reclamation will be carried out immediately following close-out.

SQA Reclamation continued

Time will be allowed for a two-part seeding process following back-filling, roughening, and soil application. Half the prescription will be applied initially, followed by a second application some weeks later. This will ensure that the seed mix takes hold as the second broadcast will be an insurance policy for the first.

Effectiveness Monitoring;

Operator proposes the USFS will inspect the Project Area both during and after mining to ensure compliance with BMPs, Environmental Protection Measures, and other requirements.

Process Area:

Final reclamation of the Process Area (PA) will consist of the removal of all remaining waste rock. This will be accomplished by pulling the rock up-slope with an excavator and loading it into awaiting dump trucks. The material will then be hauled either to the area of the SQA or the staging yard at Junction Valley. Residual piles of rock will be picked up by wheel loaders and loaded into dump trucks for removal.

When all waste rock is collected and removed all unnecessary equipment will be removed and the compacted soil will be roughened with the excavator and otherwise readied for seeding. Broadcast seeding will follow, and will be done in two parts to ensure success of the seeding process.